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TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

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W. R. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Nov. 22, 1877.-1m

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WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

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☞ Free coach to and from the depot. ☜

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First-Class in Every Respect.

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PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

SELECT POETRY.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day,
The street was wet with a recent snow
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing, and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Came the boys, like a flock of sheep
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid afraid to stir,

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group;
He paused beside her, and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy, and well content.
"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged and poor and slow.

And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand,
If ever she's poor and old and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."

'And somebody's mother' bowed low her head
In her home that night, and this prayer said:
"O, God, be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy!"

—*Harper's Weekly*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PROPER YOUNG MAN.

How a Yale Graduate Made his Way and Attained Position.

Two years ago John L. Garthman, of Lewiston, Me., graduated with honors at Yale. As during his years in college he had, in addition to his regular studies, read law with an attorney of New-Haven, it only required a year in a law office in Kokomo, Ind., to fit him for admission to the bar, after which he immediately came to New York, and tried very hard to get into practice, and there was about as much chance for him as for being elected to the Presidency. Office rent and board soon consumed the little means he had, and he was at the end of his string. As he was a month in arrears, his landlady commenced to regard him with looks not altogether pleasant, and the brutal bondholder who owned the office he occupied notified him to pay or get out. Mr. Garthman discovered that while there was plenty of room on the upper shelves it would require a great many years of climbing, and that he would probably starve to death a great many times before he could reach even the lowest of the said upper shelves. So he determined to quit law and try something else. He was a sensible young man and so he did not.

Write for the newspapers,

Ask for the management of a manufacturing corporation,

Apply for position of actuary in a life insurance company,

Ask for Presidency of the Board of Education,

Ask for the managing editorship of a daily paper,

Apply for the clerkship of a bank, or anything of the kind. But he did find something he was fit for. Down in one of the streets close by Wall, in the under-the-sidewalk of a popular restaurant, he noticed a light, clean, open space that was unoccupied. He went to the proprietor of the restaurant and took that place at a nominal rent, and promptly pawning his ulster to procure stock, opened business there as a boot-black!

As a matter of course he did not desire to be known as a polisher of boots up-town, for he was living in a rather exclusive boarding house, to which only the most respectable were admitted. It was no trouble to conceal his identity. Some old clothes, a smutch of black artistically placed on his face, his pantaloons in his boots, and no human being could recognize in Garthman, boot-black, the fashionable and even elegant Mr. Garthman of Twenty-first street.

His venture was entirely successful.—He was something of a wit in his way, and entertained his patrons judiciously, while he polished their boots. And then there was something about him which attracted the young brokers who frequented the restaurant, and he entered upon a career of prosperity that was delightful. His earnings frequently ran as high as six dollars a day, and his business in two weeks increased so that he had to employ an assistant.

His changed condition attracted attention at his boarding house. It had become well known that he had been impecunious, and now the fact that he had better clothes and was again carrying a watch, and paid all his bills promptly, led to much comment.

Had he abandoned law? Yes, and gone into business. What business? Polishing calf skin. And he was congratulated at his success, and was received in the very best boarding-house society.

Was it possible that a young man like John L. Garthman should go through life without love? Never! In the same house resided an old gentleman, a merchant who knew just when to quit, who with his daughter occupied the best apartments in the house. Lillie Peckham, the daughter, was a delightful girl, and Garthman and she became very much attached to each other, and there was a decent prospect that in time they would make up their minds to go through life together. But Garthman had, as who has not, a hated rival. A broker named Bathurst, who lived at the same house, had cast his eyes upon the girl, and inflamed by her excellences as well as the comfortable fortune she was sure to possess, determined to possess her. Lillie favored Garthman, and the father favored Bathurst, and so it was about an even race between them.

Bathurst did not believe in Mr. Garthman's business, for there was something queer about it. Garthman, when asked where his place of business was, had always replied vaguely, 'down town,' with a sweep of the hand that took in all the lower part of the city. Bathurst had searched all the directories for information, in vain. No such name appeared, and no such business either. And so he plied the old gentleman with suspicions, intimating that probably the young man was a dealer in a faro bank, a smuggler, a policy dealer, and all that, till both he and Lillie were nearly crazy. Finally the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Garthman, I insist, before you are seen with my daughter any more, upon knowing who you are, and what you are doing, and where you are doing it?"

"Mr. Peckham, I am John L. Garthman. I earn money enough to support your daughter properly, and for the rest, I must decline to answer."

"You decline, do you? No man who has anything to conceal shall have anything to do with a daughter of mine."

And in consequence a strict injunction was laid upon the girl to see him no more, which she violated just as often as she could get out of the house.

One day Mr. Bathurst entered the restaurant in which Mr. Garthman plied his brush, and sat down in his chair to have his boots cleaned. Mr. Garthman kept his face averted as much as possible, but Mr. Bathurst observed him intently. He was shined, paid his ten cents and went out. In an hour he came back, and though his boots were yet clean he sat down again. At the conclusion of the operation he remarked:

"Ha! ha! Mr. Garthman; this is the polishing of calf-skin you do! Ha! ha!"

And taking a coupe he hastened uptown full of the discovery. He had his rival in his power. Now Miss Lillie wo'd throw Garthman over; now the elder Peckham would insist that all connection between them cease, for, of course, he would never permit his daughter to marry a bootblack. And he lost no time in getting at the old man and telling his discovery.

"Do you pretend to say that John Garthman is blacking boots in a basement?"

"Certainly, I do. He has an old suit of clothes which he wears during the day, and then when his work is done he puts on his good clothes and comes up here, imposing himself upon you as a gentleman. He's an impostor."

"He was a lawyer, wasn't he?

"Yes."

"And when he didn't succeed he took this up?"

"Yes."

"Lillie!" yelled the old gentleman, somewhat red in the face. "Come here. You may take John Garthman as soon as you please. I like the fellow. Bathurst, if you had been fixed as he was, you would have borrowed of your friends, and thence glided gently into deadbeating, and ended finally as a dealer of faro. John didn't do anything of the kind. He set about earning a living honestly, and has succeeded. That fellow will get on. Good-bye, Bathurst; you have done us a favor. Garthman won't black your boots a great while."

And so the troubled John was pleasantly received, and all restrictions were taken off the meeting of the two young ones, and Mr. Bathurst quit the house in disgust, and the twain are to be made one very soon. Mr. Garthman has resumed the practice of the law, and as Mr. Peckham has influence, it is probable that he will get on very well.

This little romance ended properly.—We would not, however, advise all young lawyers to go to boot-blacking, for then that profession would be overdone, and besides all old gentlemen might not be as sensible as Mr. Peckham. However, a few of them might try it to the advantage not only of themselves, but the world.

DREADFUL IF TRUE.

How Lovely Girls Angle for Men in Washington.

From the Washington Capital

They've come as the winds come when
Forests are rended;
They've come as the waves come when
Navies are stranded.

Washington papers have for months industriously circulated the information that the diplomatic corps has forty unmarried members, that two of the Cabinet have no wives, that the two Houses of Congress never had such a percentage of single men, and that two-thirds of the department employees are unmarried, but open to proposals, sealed or otherwise. Can this be a solution or a problem, and is this army of girls really a band of visiting missionaries to convince these benighted diplomats and officials of the misery and wickedness of living unmated? Of these forty unmarried diplomats there are probably not half a dozen who are not as intent on marrying rich as Bob Ingersoll in search of the devil. When men get to be old and wise enough to fill a seat in the Cabinet or in Congress, they have generally learned three things: "To take care of themselves, not to be caught in any trap, and to make the best of every bargain." Department clerks are too poor and insignificant to be eligible; and, when army and navy officers marry, they generally exchange brass buttons and epaulets for gold bonds or real estate. True, there have been some notable exceptions. Baron Bodisco—rich, old and ugly as sin—wooed and won the beautiful Lucy Williams, of Georgetown, and not only made her a loving, faithful husband, but was considerate enough to die and leave her a young, rich widow.

Baron Calderon, a Spanish Don, with a castle, *mais se point un Chateau Espagne*, in Andalusia, and lagots without stint, married the fair and queenly Miss English. Then the list of rich old Senators who have taken the leading role in *tableaux vivantes of May* and December at the altar, is like a problem in the higher algebraics; but the sequel of such alliances is not inspiring, and we doubt if any girl would care to be an old man's darling after seeing the absurdity of the project as experienced in others.

The [illegible] Washington Assembly, only number about sixty members each, and at least five hundred ladies' names were on the invitation list. Ten girls to one bean is certainly a dismal prospect, and as each girl would like to be surrounded by a crowd of admirers, and imagines she can entertain ten men, we fear that there were not many satisfied or triumphantly maidenly hearts at the Germans or Assembly balls. If there is a heartrending sight on earth, it is a girl at a ball not asked to dance. The tortures of Tantalus, chained to a rock within sight and hearing of the rippling crystal water his parched tongue so craved, were not more excruciating than the poor child, arrayed in festal garb, her very pulse keeping time to the music, and yet condemned to play wall-flower a whole evening.

If one could take two girls, one homeless and friendless, shivering in the street with cold and hunger; the other, a bright, young beauty at a ball, sparkling with jewels, conscious that she should be an object of admiration, and yet neglected, not once invited to dance, not one of the compliments and attention that she has dreamed of expressed, and could gauge the relative misery of the two; we doubt to which side the balance would lean. It was a study for an artist to watch a couple at the close of any dance this winter; to see her frantic efforts to hold on to her partner until another comes up, and his maneuvers to get rid of her.

"Where shall I place you?" says he, with the blandest of smiles.

"I believe I prefer to promenade!" says she, pretending ignorance of his meaning.

"Ah!" says he, "excuse me; I see a friend with whom I must speak," and away he darts like an arrow from a bow.

"How thankful I've caught my husband," says a ci-devant belle to me lately; "girls now-a-days have no chance."

The great question in giving entertainments is where to find enough beaux.—At a moment's notice you can summon a party of girls, but where to find partners for them? You meet a matron looking very distrait and careworn. "Why, what on earth is the matter?"

"O dear me! I have to chaperone a party of girls to-night, and I feel as if I had to lead so many lambs to be slaughtered; for, poor things, they stand no chance." There are some very elegant and accomplished young men in Washington—some who could be classified with the Counts d'Orsay and Beau Brummells of History—but, as a general thing, the Washington beau is a churlish and selfish cub. In most places young men take a pride in rendering their cities entertaining and attractive to young ladies visiting them; but here, if a poor girl has a few acquaintances, she not only has no chance of making more, but those she knows avoid her, for fear, as they say, "of never-changing partners." Girls in remote cities think, "If I could only get to Washington, what a dash I would cut; in no time I would catch a rich husband." Poor, deluded children! Do you know there is more real fun, more genuine enjoyment, at any provincial Virginia reel, any old-fashioned New-England candy-pulling or Western house-warming, than at a baker's dozen of these official receptions. There the old adage, "No goose so gray but soon or late finds some honest gander for a mate," is true. Here old-maidism stares every girl in the face.—About a year ago Henry Watterson threatened to summon 100,000 men here to escort Tilden to the White House. But they never appeared. Tilden did not reach the White House, and Watterson has not been seen this winter in Washington. But looking on the fair rows of cousins that assist at Mrs. Hayes's receptions, at Mrs. Evarts's five unmarried daughters, at the girls without partners at the Germans and assemblies, we often think what a pity those 100,000 men did not come and remain here, for what available escorts, serviceable partners and agreeable beaux a little training and civilizing might have made them. M. E. W.

Trinity Church Property.

Gen. Dix, comptroller of Trinity Church corporation, New York, says the value of its property, instead of being $60,000,000, as sometimes represented, is not over $7,050,000. It includes 750 lots scattered between Fulton and Houston streets, Broadway and North river. A few of these lots are below Fulton street, but they are all devoted to church purposes. At one time the church had owned substantially all the land from the Battery to Houston street, west of Broadway—about 5,000 lots, but the number now does not exceed 750. Two hundred of thes lots are leased for twenty-one years with the right to renew twice; 260 are leased for two years to tenants who own their houses, and the remaining 235 with the buildings, belong to the church. For this property the income, in round numbers was $450,000 last year. Since last october, $64,000 has been paid in taxes. All the property free from taxation is the church itself, with its grounded and cemeteries, a free infirmary and four school houses. Taxes are paid on every inch of ground used for secular purposes.

Literary Diplomatists.

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Bayard Taylor sails to-day for Europe, there to enter upon his duties as American minister to Germany. His appointment has naturally caused some discussion of the fitness of literary men for diplomatic positions, but it does not appear to have been generally understood that their capacity for such public work was long ago discovered, in other countries as well as our own, and in ancient as well as modern times. In English history there are several names which will readily be recalled, and among them those of Sir Henry Wotton, who in 1639 was English Ambassador to the United Providence, and afterward to Venice, and of Sir John Denham, who was the diplomatic agent of Charles I. in France. To come nearer our own day we find Niebuhr, greatly distinguished in other and different ways, doing good service to his country as Prussian Ambassador to the Court of Rome. Among modern English diplomatists also literary men, may be mentioned Sir Stratford Canning, who wrote a tragedy about Alfred the Great, and Sir Henry Bulwer, who was once at Washington, as British Minister.

If we turn to American history we shall find that more than one "literary fellow" was early sent abroad in the service of his country. Joel Barlow, celebrated as the author of "Hasty Pudding," and forgotten as the author of "The Columbiad," was rather a distinguished diplomatic character in his day. He was sent by Madison to France, and appears to have been considered a character of some importance, for he was summoned, at a critical period, by Napoleon, to Wilna.—Nothing came of the visit except the death to Barlow, who was taken fatally sick on his way back to France. David Humphreys, a small Connecticuit poet, went to France, as secretary of legation, with Jefferson in 1874. He was Minister to Portugal from 1792 to 1797, and then held the same office in Spain until 1802. Franklin, we suppose, may be regarded as a literary as well as scientific character. His diplomatic successes are known to all the world. In modern times, the writers have by no means been overlooked in the selection of ministers. Mr. Wheaton, for so many years our Minister at the Court of Prussia, not only distinguished himself as an author of works on international law, and as a writer of biography, but also as the author of "The History of the Northmen." Mr. Irving, our Minister to Spain, stands in the front rank of American letters. Mr. Bancroft, Minister to England and to Prussia, and Mr. Motley, who represented us in Austria and England, were authors of the highest repute. Mr. Bigelow, our Minister to France in 1865, is distinguished as a journalist, and as the compiler of an excellent life of Franklin. Equally well-known as a journalist was Mr. James S. Pike, who was our Minister to the Netherlands from 1861 to 1868. Mr. George H. Boker, a writer of ability, has represented us both at the Turkish and the Russian courts. General James Watson Webb, so well-known in New-York as a journalist, has been the Minister of the United States both in Austria and Brazil. Mr. Lowell, the poet, is now our Minister to Spain, and great results are anticipated from his studies in that interesting country. Mr. George P. Marsh, eminent as a studious and successful philologist, has been the United States Minister in Turkey and in Italy. Mr. Theodore S. Fay, well-remembered as a New-York journalist, as associate editor of the old *Mirror*, and as a novelist,—was our Minister resident in Switzerland from 1853 to 1861; and Colonel John Hay, who has won distinction both as a poet and journalist, was our Charge d'Affaires ad interim at Vienna in 1868, and has ably discharged other diplomatic appointments also. Mr. Horace Greeley, it will be remembered, was commissioned Minister to Austria in 1867, but declined the appointment. Several eminent literary persons have consular positions, but of these we do not propose to speak more particularly.

Such are some of the men of letters, who have figured in the diplomatic service of the United States. The result of our experience in sending them abroad has been a fortunate and encouraging one. Really, our best ministers have been writers of books, or gentlemen in other ways distinguished for literary culture. The fact shows that qualifications for this service are not entirely disregarded. We may not be able to keep shallowness and ignorance, cupidity and pretension out of our public affairs; but every appointment of a first-rate man to a first-rate place is a gain in the right direction. This will reconcile his numerous friends to the absence of Mr. Taylor; nor is it ungracious to anticipate his return after he has well accomplished the duties to which he has been or may be assigned.

Tom Corwin and the Darkey.

Dr. Graham, in 1833, was the proprietor of the Harrodsburg, (Ky.) Epsom Springs, since bought by the government as a Soldier's Home. He had a favorite negro by the name of Pierson, who was the leader of the colored band, and who, when not in the ball-room or pavillion, walked about in faultless broad-cloth and kid gloves, and, it is said, would seldom talk to a colored woman not four-fifths white, and never to a negro. In the height of a season, when he looked scorn on the donor of half a dollar, and only smiled when the eagle shone in gold, he ran away. Being educated, he had no difficulty to write passes and go to Ohio, as he had often been there before.

He went to Columbus to amuse himself in legislation, and there he met the Hon. Thomas Corwin. I do not now remember exactly the date when he was Governor.

Tom said: "Is Dr. Graham here, Pierson?"

"No sah, certainly not; I came alone," he said.

"Give my love to the family, and especially to Miss Ella, when you return," said Tom.

"I am not going back, sah; I runned away."

"Why, Pierson! Did the Doctor strike you?"

"He never so far forgot himself," said Pierson.

"Did you get into trouble with anybody?"

"I knows how to take care of myself," replied Pierson, with more than ordinary dignity.

"Didn't he give you enough to eat or wear?"

Pierson snapped a dust mote from his shining broad-cloth coat, then consulted his gold watch, but never deigned to reply.

Said the Hon. Tom Corwin, solemnly: "Don't you know, you misguided man, that thousands of white men would envy you a position not half so easy and safe as what you fled from? You had no cares; you were fed and clothed; and if the Doctor lost his fortune you would be just as easy with another rich man, and make money always, with no need to spend."

Pierson replied gravely: "Mars, Tom, that situation, wid all its advantages, are now open to you if you like to go and fill it."

The by-standers roared and Tom started, and suddenly remembered business at the State House. It was the only time in his whole life that he had no reply to give.

And, now, to avoid the long and sudden journey South, where Judge Underwood and others are waiting for us, let us look at the Hon. Tom Corwin at tea, to the extent of a reminiscence, which he was quite fond of, in Washington, in 1859, and which his own reminiscences seem to have forgotten.

He was stumping not far from that Western Reserve where the chairman solemnly moved "three cheers be given to Governor Corwin," and the lady who was his hostess was anxious to use proper language.

"Do you take condiments in tea?" she said to his M. C. companion.

The Congressman opened his eyes, but said, "Yes ma'am."

"Do you take condiments in your tea, Mr. Corwin?" she said.

"Yes," said Tom; "pepper and salt, but no mustard."

The lady told her friend that he was the most vulgar and uncultured man she ever saw.

Tom might have been President, but for that Mexican War speech, hoping that Polk's troops would be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Love's Vagaries.

Two wedding couples presented themselves at the Mayoralty in a suburb of Paris to carry out the civil portion of their marriage contract. They ranged themselves on opposite sides of the Mayor's official throne, and faced one another. The Mayor was asking a question of one of the bridegrooms, whose attention was thus distracted from his bride. On turning round to look at her when he had answered the question, he caught her making "sheep's eyes" at the bridegroom opposite. Being of a jealous temperament, he laid his hand roughly on her arm, and said sharply, "Mademoiselle, which of the two brides are you? You are mine, I believe; then oblige me by confining your glances to me." The bride was a young woman of spirit, and, resenting the tone in which the reprimand was made, retorted, "Ah, monsier; if you are jealous already, I am likely to lead a pleasant life with you!" The jealous bridegroom made an angry reply, and then the other bridegroom must needs put his oar in. "Pah! Monsier, why should you make such a fuss because mademoiselle chooses to favor me with a glance?" Thereat his bride turned savagely upon him and exclaimed, "Ha, monsier, it would seem, then, that you like to have ladies make eyes at you!—Now I know what to expect from you: but you might at least have had the decency to keep this proof of your faithlessness concealed from me here." And with this fierce thrust she burst into tears. In vain the Mayor attempted to pacify both parties. The bridegrooms stormed at each other, and the brides, between their hysterical sobs, mutually accused each other of perfidy. What was to be done? At last the Mayor, losing temper, cried out, "Am I to proceed with this ceremony, or am I not?" The two brides, with one accord, screamed "No!" "Perhaps," said the Mayor, whose wrath had again cooled down, "you could arrange matters between yourselves if you were left alone. The clerk will show you to my private room. I will give you half an hour." At the expiration of that time the parties were summoned to appear before the Mayor. "Have you settled your differences?" he asked. "Yes, Monsieur le Maire," exclaimed both bridegrooms at once. "Oh, then I may proceed with the ceremony?" "Yes, Monsieur le Maire: but—but—" "Well, what is it?" "We have effected a change, Monsieur le Maire." "A change! What do you mean?" "A change of brides, Monsieur le Maire." And so it was—the jealous bridegroom had taken the jealous bride, and the young lady of the fickle glances had taken the gentleman who liked ladies to "make eyes" at him. The astonished Mayor looked at them in silent amazement for a moment or two, but they met his look unabashed, so he shrugged his shoulders and said, "Well, if you are satisfied, it is no business of mine. I will proceed with the ceremony." And married they were.

THE GIRLS AT IT, TOO.

Thrilling Account of a "Hazing" at a Girl's Seminary.

From the New York Times.

The whole party had prepared themselves for their lawless work by leaving their overskirts and their back hair in their rooms. They were evidently already under the influence of green tea, and they constantly made use of such revolting expressions as "my gracious," "my goodness me," and other equally shocking blasphemies. They had brought with them two quart bottles of cold tea, a supply of dry toast, and a jar of jelly. Seating themselves around the table, they rapidly consumed their intoxicating refreshments, and the heiress' freshwoman's heart sank within her as she perceived that they were deliberately stimulating themselves to the height of recklessness which would fit them for the most atrocious outrages.

For half an hour the revelers drank the fiery green tea, and made the midnight air ring with the rollicking songs of Moody and Sankey. At length the leader judged that her companions were ripe for any sort of crime, and thereupon summoned them to carry out their nefarious design. They began by taking out and confiscating their victim's crimping-pans. They then carefully cut off with a pair of sharp scissors every vestige of her bang, leaving in its place a short stubble that closely resembled a masculine beard of three days' growth. Next they cut all her remaining hair to a uniform length of about four inches, and dipped her light-brown switch in an inkstand. The entire contents of the victim's own bottle of bandoline was then emptied upon her head, and her hair, after being combed straight back from her forehead, was secured in that position by a circular comb. Every particle of ribbon in her possession was seized by the "hazers," who, in cruel mockery of her fondness for ribbons of becoming tints, proceeded to trim all her dresses with a hideous parti-colored red and yellow ribbon. All this time the victim of these outrages made no sound, although the powder with which the "puff" was filled was several times on the point of choking her. When the "hazers" had finished their loathsome work they removed the gag, and forced the freshwoman to solemnly swear on a volume of Emerson's Essays to wear only red and yellow ribbons, to send her seal skin sacque home by express, and to never forth wear her hair in the simple and excessively unbecoming fashion in which they had arranged it. Probably she would have refused at any cost to make such a promise had she not caught sight of herself in the mirror and thus sustained a shock which completely unnerved her.

Fashion Notes.

White gloves are worn only at balls and weddings.

Sleeves for dresses are still made in the stylish coat shape.

All plaited skirts should have a deep yoke to give the required slender appearance.

Unique scarf pins are in the shape of a large hook and eye of gold, studded with pearls.

The brims and crowns of the first spring bonnets are covered with a network of beads.

Real acorns and filberts are covered with velvet, and, with leaves, are used to trim bonnets.

Later observations confirm the statement that gray will be a favorite color next summer.

Horn and wooden buttons are more fashionable than the expensive velvet, silk or crochet ones.

Flowers should be worn mostly on the left side of ball dresses, as the escort walks on the right.

New spring percales have borders of Oriental designs and colors, when the ground is a solid color.

The newest gloves for evening wear are buttoned on the outside of the wrist, thus avoiding an unsightly seam.

Fringes are much used for trimming and possesses the double advantage of being at once a serviceable and graceful style of garniture.

Organdies with plain tinted grounds and borders of flowers, fern leaves and grasses will be much worn. The flounces are simply hemmed and headed with lace insertion.

Janauschek will summer at Cape Cod.

There are over 4,000 junkmen in New York.

Miss Rothschild's wedding veil cost $3,500.

About 200 women dine daily at Stewart's Home.

Two thousand visitors are at the Hot Spring, Ark.

Edison, the telephoneist, has taken out 157 patents.

The silverware in the Woman's Hotel consists of over 6,000 pieces.

Toughened glass sometimes explodes with violence, and should therefore be used cautiously.

In Montague, Texas, they have sentenced two Browns to be hanged twice for different offenses.

Queen Victoria has seven palaces; and yet, no doubt, she'll agree with the poet who said:—There's no place like home.

J. Howard Wheeler, of Nassau, N. H., died recently, worth $11,000, and says in his will, "Expend it all on my tombstone."

This much has been extracted from the Vanderbilt will case, that the Commodore was very much worsted over the Scriptural assertion that "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to enter the kingdom of Heaven."

SPLINTERS.

Mrs. Attorney General Williams is in Germany.

Germany will send no military painting to Paris.

For the poem "Revenge," Tennyson received $1,550.

Women have small heads, but do the most mischief.

The famine in the northern provinces of China is increasing.

A new bridge is to be made across the Allegheny at Franklin.

A girl's nose has been valued at 5,000 francs by a French court.

Up to last Saturday one million of the new silver dollars had been coined.

Bismarck has declared himself in favor of moderate protection of home industry.

The consumption of pencils in this country is at the rate of about 250,000 per day.

Talmage says if a man can sing and will not sing he deserves to be sent to Sing Sing.

An exchange suggests that Dr. Mary Walker was born in some Middlesex county.

A lady in Utica is so refined that she invariably alludes to a Spitz as a "cuspidore dog."

The Broadway Bank, of New York, is paying out gold in sums of $500 and under.

General Grant was received with the highest honors, on his recent visit to Jerusalem.

The prevailing sentiment among the democratic Senators is in favor of resumption repeal.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a scrip dividend of four per cent.

The daughter and son-in-law of ex-minister to Austria, Beale, in Paris, have been bitten by a mad mastiff.

When a prize fighter's mill is stopped about four hands are thrown out of employment.

A man may be a good christian and yet smack so that you can hear him all over the lee side of a restaurant.

The postal commission from the U. S., consisting of thirty-five persons, arrived at Havana, Cuba, last week.

Mr. Oscar Townsend has been appointed General Manager of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling R. R.

At the time of Tweed's death, numerous petitions were being circulated for his release, and were being very generally signed.

If all the insects in the world were piled in one mass the heap would be larger than that of all the combined beasts and birds.

The U. S. steamer "Enterprise," is to be repaired and go on an eighteen month's trip to survey the Amazon river 1000 miles from its mouth.

There is a hell. A man by that name has been employed at Edenburg. And Hell will be to pay every Saturday night, thinks the *Herald*.

It is thought that trains will be running between Rochester and Salamanca, on the Rochester and State Line Railroad, about May 1st.

Savage, the murderer of Rose Vincent, at Biddeford, Maine, because "the loved her so much," will in all probability be lynched.

The Grand Jury at Richmond, Va., is proceeding so vigorously against the gamblers that nearly all of them have left the city.

The British ship Warsaw, which sailed from Norfolk Feb. 28, for Liverpool, has not reached its destination, and has not been heard from.

The annual convention of the New York State Press Association will be held in the city of Syracuse June 19th and 20th.

The lumber trade of Northern New York is very small this year, owing to lack of snow, consequently not much of a stock is at the mills.

Shanghai advices of March 13th, say the famine is unabated. Governor Hennessey has given $10,000 of the public funds towards the relief of the suffering people.

Several New York firms have recently been swindled out of large amounts of money, advanced on worthless bills of lading purporting to represent merchandise.

J. Mecklin, a clerk in the War Department, for cruelty to his three daughters, goes to the penitentiary eighteen months—six months on each one of three indictments.

The Springfield *Republican* is authority for the statement that they had a tremendous sensation in the Patent Office last week; a clerk resigned of his own, free, accord.

Gen. Fitz Porter has appealed to the President for the appointment of a board to reconsider his case, with particular reference to taking new testimony. The board will probably be granted.

The London Economist of Saturday says: "American governments have been steady all the week, and are now somewhat firmer. Amongst the different railroads, the Erie has risen and Pennsylvania is lower."

Fourteen of the forty-two Indians who have been confined at Dry Tortugas for three or four years, are to be educated at the Hampton Normal school, and the balance sent back to their reservation in the west.

Representative Irishmen, at Springfield, Massachusetts, adopted resolutions eulogizing General Shields, the soldier and statesman, and thanking General Butler for his manly and eloquent effort in behalf of an old hero.

The annual reunion of the officers of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, will be held at Newburgh, on May 7th.—Seventy-five officers are expected to attend among them Gens. Hancock, Hooker and others.

The Japanese contribute $15,000 for the relief of the Chinese famine; the Emperor $1,000; the Empress and her mother $300 each; the cabinet $1,000; the Mitsue Bishi Steamship Company $1,500, and the three newspaper offices $100 each.

The Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, reports that a coin deposit has been received from Humboldt, on account of public land sales, being the first coin deposit received by the Treasury in the payment of a currency obligation. Let us resume.

Scranton is soon to erect a mill four hundred feet long that will employ four hundred hands in thread making. The business comes to Scranton from Massachusetts because coal can be had very cheaply and all other requisites at as low a price as elsewhere.

The aggregate log crop of the Clearfield region this year is a little over 30,000,000 feet, valued at $333,000. About 1,000 rafts were made, 300 of which are still in the woods; 700 were put in the streams and 500 of these have reached Lock Haven.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals, has agreed upon a bill issuing $400,000 worth of bonds of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, the proceeds of the sales of bonds to be expended in widening and deepening the canal in Virginia and North Carolina.

The lawyers have got another fat job, in the will of one Col. Walter W. Price, a muchly married man, having three wives and children without numer. He left over $1,000,000, which will not leave much for the unfortunate family when the law fiends get through with it. A. Oakey Hall has got a nibble.

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Turner imposes a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 upon any Senator who shall act as attorney for any railroad or other corporation created by the Government, or for any patentee of the United States for any mail contractor or their assigns.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., April 18, 1878.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

A number of days ago there appeared in the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* an editorial that struck us as being rather surprising, if not remarkable. A number of figures were given to show the comparative strength of the Republican, Democratic and Greenback parties in this congressional district, and the lesson was drawn therefrom that to insure success a fusion of the Republican and Greenback parties was necessary, which the article urged. If the *Gazette and Bulletin* was a Democratic organ and had advised a fusion of the democratic party with the greenback organization it would not have been surprising. But as it pretends at least to be republican in principle, we certainly were surprised. If there is any one thing in the glorious record of the Republican party of which it has more just cause for pride than another it is its stanuch support, as a party, of the national honor and credit. Were it not for the solid resistance of the Republican party the day of resumption would have been indefinitely postponed, and repudiation and national dishonor prevailed. It is certainly too late now—when even now resumption is a conceded fact—for that party to haul down its colors. The Republican party and the Greenback organization hold nothing in common, either as to principles or purposes, and nothing could be more suicidal than for that party to surrender its principles for the sake of a temporary victory. If our principles are worth anything they are worth standing to, in defeat as well as victory. We would prefer seeing an honest Democrat in Mr. Mitchell's seat in Congress from this district than to see him returned as the result of a dishonorable bargain of principle; and unless we are very much mistaken in the man we believe those are his sentiments. The *Gazette* may express the sentiments of the Lycoming county Republicans, but we are glad to know that sort of Republicanism to be rare throughout the district.

GLOVER'S DRAG-NET.

Fine Hauls of Democratic Statesmen—No Republicans yet Landed.

Special to the Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mr. Glover continues to investigate and is now hunting for fraud in the files of the office of the Registrar of the Treasury, where are kept the closed accounts of two experts, a clerk and a detective, whom he pays as a witness. Up to this date he has not succeeded in landing any Republican with his drag-net, but a couple of weeks ago he hauled in Rounding Banning, the great American army reducer, whom he found guilty of having overdrawn his pay when Lieutenant Colonel in the army. As soon as Banning learned that Glover had found him out, he rushed up to the Treasury Department and settled the account, upon which Mr. Glover agreed not to make any official disclosure.

Now it leaks out through one of Mr. Glover's experts that he has hauled up a whole net full of Democrats which he is now struggling to land. When Mr. Morrison's investigating committee went to New Orleans to investigate the Returning Board in the fall of 1876 they took with them one Donivan, of Ohio, late Assistant Doorkeeper under Polk, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Polk went along as his assistant. Donivan and Polk between them rendered vouchers to the amount of $82,000 for hotel bills, traveling expenses and other expenses of the committee, which vouchers were indorsed as correct by Mr. Morrison, chairman of the committee, and paid without question by the disbursing clerk of the House. Glover, the expert, however, claims that they have found that at least one-half of these vouchers were fraudulent or duplicates, and that from appearances it would seem that Donivan and Polk profited thereby. Glover is now going over the documents with his experts and scrutinizing them with his eagle eye, and it may turn out that the suppositions of his experts are correct.

THE Franklin county Republicans have called their convention for the 4th of June.

THE Venango delegates to the State Convention are instructed to vote for Grow as first choice for Governor, and Wickersham second. C. W. Stone for Lieutenant Governor, and McJunkin for Supreme Judge.

IT was Greeley's maxim that "There are Republicans enough for one party, but there are not enough for two." And yet Mr. Greeley was the first prominent man in the party to attempt to break its ranks and hand the country into the hands of the Democracy.

THE New York *Tribune* has entered its thirty-eighth year, and announces that it cleared $40,000 last year; that its building and business are both profitable; that its circulation of all but the Weekly is equal to that had by Mr. Greeley; that it owes no floating debt and that it is generally happy.

THAT perspiring friend of the people, Hendrick B. Wright, has squandered his sweetness on the desert air. He has just moved for the issue of a trifle of four hundred millions of money for the oppressed people, to be called National money, and in the very face of the demand the National party of Pennsylvania has decided to nominate some other man for Governor. And Wright thought he had a sure thing of it, too. He certainly has earned it.

THE Democratic party seems determined to load itself thoroughly for the Fall campaign. If it puts the income tax on top of its other burdens it will have all the baggage it will wish to carry. The party can send more votes to the Republicans by the renewal of that odious tax than by almost any other process. The unhappy man who is trying to support a large family on $2,000 a year isn't going to vote for the continued power of a party which takes $20 of his salary by force to help meet deficiencies, which the same party's bungling management has caused.

END OF THE BOSS.

Tweed's Death at Ludlow-Street Jail—Last Hours of the Old Man.

NEW-YORK, April 12.—Tweed died at the Ludlow-street jail at noon to-day.

Many people hurried to the jail, but only immediate members of the family and the reporters were admitted. Tweed's physician and Mr. Kiernan, his keeper, furnished information to the press. Kiernan said that Tweed died just at noon, in the presence of Douglass, his son-in-law, Mr. Devlin, Dr. Carnochan, Mr. Ecclestien, his lawyer, Mr. Kiernan, and a colored waiter. Mrs. Douglass, his daughter, arrived about an hour later. She had not been sent for, but came in accordance with a regular engagement.

Dr. Carnochan left him about eleven o'clock last night. At that time he was feeling easier, breathing better. At 11.30 he fell asleep and slept almost an hour. When he awoke he complained of great pain about the heart, and sat up some time. After this he continued getting worse, being very restless. At seven this morning he fell asleep for a short time, and awoke complaining that the pain in his heart was still greater. His medical attendants saw him about eight o'clock and found his pulse irregular and feeble. It was with difficulty it could be counted. The sound of the heart was muffled, indicating greater effusion into the pericardium and clot of the heart. From this time he gradually sank, retaining his faculties perfectly and died without a struggle.

About half an hour before he died he called Dr. Carnochan and said: "I have tried to do some good; if I have not had good luck, I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angels will protect me." It was just as the great bell on the Essex market struck the hour of noon that Tweed sank back dead on his pillow. His death was very quiet.

About a week ago, Tweed first complained of cold, and took to his bed, which he kept to his death, with the exception of two or three times, when he made an effort to sit in an easy chair.—During these brief intervals he complained of severe pain in the chest and heart. Up to last night it does not appear that he had any serious apprehensions, for he laughingly said: "I'll be all right again by next Monday." A short time previous to his death he whispered to Mr. Ecclestein in a few disconnected sentences with great pain. All that his counsel could comprehend of this was a statement in regard to the moral effect of his imprisonment upon the public; and to quote his own words, Tweed said: "I hope now that every one is satisfied."—Carnochan says the face of Tweed beamed with delight, and his mind seemed in perfect repose, when Tweed told him he had tried to do some good, even if he had not had good luck. The Doctor intimated to him the dangerous nature of his disease, when Tweed, in a gentle voice, said: "My dear Doctor, I am not afraid to die, and I believe the guardian angels will protect me." The news of his death spread rapidly through the city, and many of his former friends hastened to the jail. His body was placed on ice after the inquest, and it was said that it would be removed to his son's house, whence the funeral will probably take place on Sunday.

THE REORGANIZED COMMITTEE.

The following have been appointed members of the newly organized Republican Congressional Committee:

Maine—Eugene Hale.
New Hampshire—E. H. Rollins.
Rhode Island—A. E. Burnside.
Massachusetts—W. W. Crapo.
Connecticut—John T. Tait.
New York—F. Hiscock.
New Jersey—C. H. Sinnickson.
Pennsylvania—J. M. Campbell.
Virginia—Joseph Jorgensen.
North Carolina—C. H. Brogden.
South Carolina—Jos. H. Rainey.
Alabama—G. E. Spencer.
Mississippi—B. K. Bruce.
Louisiana—W. P. Kellogg.
Ohio—Charles Foster.
Tennessee—J. M. Thornburgh.
Indiana—Leonidas Sexton.
Illinois—R. J. Oglesby.
Missouri—H. M. Pollard.
Arkansas—Stephen W. Dorsey.
Michigan—J. A. Hubbell.
Florida—Horatio Bisbee, Jr.
Iowa—W. B. Allison.
Wisconsin—Angus Cameron.
California—H. F. Page.
Minnesota—Mark H. Dunnell.
Kansas—Wm. A. Phillips.
Oregon—J. H. Mitchell.
Nevada—John P. Jones.
Nebraska—A. S. Paddock.
Colorado—J. B. Chaffee.
New Mexico—Trinidad Romero.
Washington Territory—Orange Jacobs.
Dakota Territory—J. P. Kidder.
Wyoming Territory—Wm. Corbett.

Somewhat Remarkable.

From the Wellsboro Agitator.

We print in another column an article from the *Gazette and Bulletin*, relative to the next election in this congressional district, which will be found somewhat remarkable. We believe Williamsport politicians have never been noted either for undue modesty or conscientiousness, and so probably nobody should be surprised to find one of their organs openly proclaiming it the "duty" of Republicans to unite with the Greenbackers to "sweep the district by several thousand majority." We are thus taught by the leading Republican paper of Lycoming county that political principles are of no account in comparison with the success of a candidate for representative in this district this fall. More than this, we are urged not only to turn our backs upon our past professions and our present belief, but to join hands with those whose acts and purposes lead evidently and directly toward the repudiation of the public pledges and the destruction of our national credit. We most decidedly decline such an alliance, and we believe there are thousands of Republicans in the district who will repudiate any man or set of men who thus propose to play the part of the demagogue. We can afford to be defeated in a fair fight for Republican principles, but we cannot afford to win by repudiating and opposing those principles.

Ever since the close of the war the Republican party has stood firm as the champion of the national faith. In 1868 it denounced all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and insisted that the public debt should be paid in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted. Standing upon this sound platform that year, Republicans won a glorious victory over a party that proposed to pay the national debt with paper promises, just as the Greenbackers now propose to pay it. And the next spring the whole party hailed as a happy omen the fact that the first law to receive President Grant's approval was an act pledging the government to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

At the opening of the next national campaign the Republican party again denounced the attempt to repudiate the public debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime, and favored the speedy resumption of specie payments; and in 1870 the national convention asserted that commercial prosperity, public faith and our national credit demanded that the statute pledge of 1869, above referred to, should be carried out by a constant and steady progress toward specie payments. It is not the least of the glorious memories of the Republican party that it has thus faithfully defended the national credit, as it before defended the national life; and when it deliberately joins hands with those who, led by the delirium of the hour, would strike down the public credit, its glory will have departed, and its existence will not be of long duration.

We have no authority to speak for Mr. Mitchell; but we believe he would decline to enter in to any such disreputable combination as that recommended by the *Bulletin*. We trust he may be renominated, for he will undoubtedly make the strongest candidate the Republicans can find. His ability and his personal and political integrity will win for him many votes that a new man cannot hope to secure. But we venture to predict that if he runs for the office this fall it will be as a true Republican, upholding genuine Republican principles.

The Boss Defaulter.

S. Augier Chace, treasurer of the Union Mills, Fall River, has confessed to the embezzlement of $480,000, and it is probable that the mills will be put into insolvency. The defalcations has been going on for a number of years, but recently paper of the Union Mills has been scattered very freely, although regarded good by the banks. The corporation is an old one, and as it has been erecting a new mill lately, the surplus of paper afloat did not attract attention. Tuesday some of the paper went to protest in Boston, New York, and other places, and it is believed large amounts were held in New York, Providence, New Bedford, and at several Boston banks; besides, banks in Lowell, Taunton, and other places have a share. Much of the paper has strong endorsements, and it is believed that between the assets of the mills and of the directors all claim will be met.

IS SHE CRAZY?

THE BEECHER-TILTON CRIME.

Mrs. Tilton Declares its Truth—A Lie that Had Become Intolerable and Unendurable.

NEW-YORK, April 15.—The following letter from Mrs. Tilton will appear in the morning papers to-morrow:

Mr. Ira B. Wheeler:

MY DEAR SIR:—A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one—my quickened conscience and sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, April 13th, 1878.

BRECHER'S DENIAL.

Mr. Beecher was out of the city to-night when Mrs. Tilton's letter was made public, and his whereabouts was not known save to a few friends. The *Tribune* telegraphed him a copy of the letter at a late hour to-night, and received the following reply:

WAVERLY, N. Y. April, 15.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine, which for four years she had made to hundreds in private and in public, before the court, in writing and orally, I declare to be true; and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn, and unvarying statements hitherto made I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

HENRY WARD BRECHER.

BEECHER TALKS.

He Reiterates the Substance of his General Denial to an Elmira "Gazette" Reporter.

Mr. Beecher was at Waverly, N. Y., when Mrs. Tilton's so-called "confession" was made public. At Elmira the next day he was interviewed by an enterprising newspaper reporter, and as a matter of public interest and in justice to Mr. Beecher, we publish the more important points of his talk:

Mr. Beecher seemed at first rather loath to talk upon the subject, but finally he became somewhat excited and manifested considerable feeling, talking at last freely and without hesitation on the subject.

He said in substance: The statement of Mrs. Tilton does not surprise me. I was in a measure prepared for it. A few weeks ago in New York I had an intimation that such a thing was to be done, and now it has come out.

Reporter—Do you desire to add anything to the despatch sent to the *Tribune* by you last night?

Mr. Beecher—I do not know that I do. That is the truth. I do not know that there is anything to be added.

The Reporter—The new statement of Mrs. Tilton is in the face of her repeated denials for years: and the public will hesitate to believe her now after what she has said to the contrary.

Mr. Beecher. That is so. Again, again, again, again and again (said he with emphasis, bringing down his clenched hand on the bed-post) has she made denials of the charge. I remember well when it was bruited around that such a charge of intimacy was to be made against me. At that time I went to her and asked what it all meant; whether it was true that she had made a confession to her husband. She of her own accord solemnly and freely denied that the charge was true, and she made a declaration in writing, over her own signature voluntarily and fully retracting the charges. Then before a church committee of investigation she appeared and reaffirmed her innocence. Before the church membership she made a tearful and heart-expressed recantation and not one of all those who heard her on that solemn occasion but felt in their hearts that she was telling the absolute truth.

There were those of hard heads (Mr. Beecher's remark) who heard the woman's honest, tearful story in retraction of the charges, but those were melted into sympathy with her and wished that the whole world might have heard the story as she told it, so strongly and completely did it bear the evidence of entire truth.

Why for four years she has denied the truth of the charge and repeatedly recanted the first original statement to her husband. Before an ecclesiastical court she took it back. Before a committee of the best men in the land she solemnly said it was untrue what she said. Her statement was taken in writing, before witnesses, then by the committee, and they have it now—a vindication from her own lips of the charges. In the civil proceedings she arose in court and facing Judge and jury demanded that she be sworn in refutation of the testimony of her husband. The court said her testimony could not be taken. And thus in public and in private, before the church, before the committees, before the civil courts,—everywhere, she has stood up and said her confession was untrue. Now she has reiterated it as against all that she has said these long years to the contrary!

I have not seen her but twice in all the four years since this trouble began; once at the house of Mr. Sherman; another time in the presence of Mrs. Overton. I had kept myself aloof from her. I have been content to let all the investigations take their course, conscious of my own innocence!

The desire to be reunited to her husband has been the cause of this new statement. The silence of months is broken to effect this object. The fact that Mr. Tilton engaged board for the summer near Goshen, in Orange county, shows they have been on the point of coming together again. She loves her children, and Carroll has been the intermediate agent by which they have been brought into communication. The other children are in Europe, and they have been a bond of affection between the parents.

Mrs. Tilton is subject to extreme fluctuations of mind. She is easily impressed. One time she is as exalted as a clairvoyant, doing things as if in a trance, and then again she is in that abnormal state that smacks some of the system in the Catholic Church that they call doing penance. At such times she would grovel in the dust and roll in the gutter even, kissing the feet of those to whom she most felt herself under obligations. It was this feeling that led her to give up her music scholars. It was a sense of unworthiness common to her in her despondent moods—for she was given to despondency—a feeling of utter abnegation, and utter humiliation at times seemed to possess her. Of late I have heard that she has more than usual given to these conditions of mind.

Reporter—There are only two plausible suppositions for her conduct.

Mr. Beecher—What are they?

Reporter—She is either insane or longs for her husband and children so dearly that she has been led to this new statement from an uncontrollable desire to be fully united with them.

Mr. Beecher here hastily spoke. "May not both suppositions be true. I think they may. I believe Mrs. Tilton has been influenced to this new statement by the desire for reconciliation—that she would make any sacrifice to have it come to pass. The price of re-union has been dearly bought—at the sacrifice of truth.

The terms are her new confession—a confession which has an offset for years of denials, and the establishment of her own innocence by repeated investigations. I think the world will move right along just the same as if no new stirring up of this matter had taken place."

Mr. Beecher here looked at his watch as if anxious to meet an engagement.—The reporter then politely took his leave.

During the interview, which is substantially as reported (although the exact words used may not have been Mr. Beecher's), Mr. Beecher did not arise from the bed on which he partly reclined. All the time he spoke with great feeling as though it was a relief for him to talk even to a reporter.

Evidently he is much agitated over the new statement and feels keenly the fresh notoriety into which it has brought him.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GOV. RICE, of Massachusetts, refuses to be a candidate for re-election.

GEN. GRANT, while abroad, maintains a constant correspondence with General Sherman.

MR. I. C. BROWN has announced himself as a candidate for a Democratic Legislative nomination in Lycoming county.

ABOUT next fall, when the Democrats begin to talk sweet to the Irish, the treatment of General Shields may become a living issue.

JUDGMENTS amounting to twenty-two millions against Tweed are on record in New York—the greatest amount ever recorded against any one man.

MR. Peter D. Wanner, of Reading, recently printed a card in which he announces his intention to contest with Mr. Clymer for the Democratic Congressional nomination in Berks.

MAJOR Harvey J. Vankirk is the only Republican candidate for Senator in Washington county, so far; but "if Senator Lawrence should conclude not to try it again there will be many others.

IT proves that Tweed had provided comfortably for his wife and children, but that he had gone through the rest of his stolen fortune, having scarcely $2,500 left. This is coming out pretty poor for a man who stole six millions of dollars.

MR. T. J. Ham has been elected Senatorial delegate and W. H. Dimmick and Leroy Bonesteel Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Wayne county. They are instructed to vote for Hon. J. Howard Beach for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

EASY arithmetic for Democratic doorkeepers—293 Congressmen's friends into 122 situations won't go; put down 0, but don't carry 171 to the next roll. If a Democratic House uses up two doorkeepers in a session and a half, how many officials will a Democratic Congress consume in a Presidential term?—Chicago *Tribune*.

EVEN the Democratic papers are pummeling Hon. Hendrick B. Wright for his last bid for the Greenback nomination by proposing to issue four hundred millions of irredeemable paper. Next they will be accusing the old war horse of being a Know Nothing.

THE committee of ways and means has agreed to recommend the reimposition of the income tax. Two per cent. is proposed on salaries exceeding $2,000 and not exceeding $5,000; 3 per cent. on all incomes that are more than $5,000 and not more than $10,000, and 4 per cent. on all incomes exceeding $10,000.

THE friends of Hon. E. B. Washburne say he will be nominated and elected Representative to Congress from the third Illinois District. After he is elected to the House, Mr. Washburne will at once become a candidate for the Senate, in place of Mr. Oglesby, whose term expires next March.

IT HAS been discovered that Postmaster-General Key and his most excellent family ride behind a pair of seven hundred and fifty dollar Government horses, purchased with Government money for his especial benefit. Democrats who fairly howled about Attorney-General Williams's carriage fail to see anything out of the way in this.

THE Democrats of Fulton county have elected Dr. H. S. Wishart delegate to the State Convention. James Kelly was nominated Senatorial delegate. McConnellsburg was agreed upon as the place and Saturday, August 17, as the day for the meeting of the next County Convention.

THE Republican county committee of Clarion selected Jacob Black and J. T. McCray Representative, and Major H. Wetter Senatorial delegates to the State Convention. Instructions for Hoyt and Sterrett were defeated by a large majority. Judge McJunkin, of Butler, was the choice for Supreme Judge.

CHARLES F. VEIL, has been elected Treasurer of Tioga county by the Commissioners to fill out the unexpired term of Thomas Bryden, deceased. There were thirty applicants for the place. One-half the first year's compensation—seven hundred and fifty dollars—is to be paid to the widow of the late treasurer.

THE Philadelphia *Press* finds encouraging proof of reviving prosperity in a tabulation which it has made of the earnings of fifty railways, mainly Western, for the first quarter of the present year. They show a gain to the right side of the ledger of from ten to fifteen per cent. as compared with the same months of 1877.

THE President has signified his intention of being present at the centennial celebration of the massacre of Wyoming, at Wilkesbarre, on the third of July.—Great preparations are in progress for a proper observance of the event, and a very large attendance is expected. The presence of the administration will be a good card.

THE Democratic city government of New York costs thirty millions a year, of which eleven millions go to pay salaries of city officials. The New York *World* says that is not one-half the real estate in the city pay taxes and the interest on the mortgages. The debt is over $140,000,000 and increasing.

SENATOR S. R. Peale, of the Clinton district, is a candidate for renomination, and just as likely as not will be successful. The Bellefonte *Republican* says of him: "If we must have a Democrat to represent us we know of no more worthy one in this district than our present member. He is worthy of the honors which his party are heaping upon him."

IT IS true, there are a great many idle persons in the country—more than there have been for years—probably more than there ever were before; and this is a misfortune that cannot be overlooked. But it is a fact, which unquestionable statistics demonstrate, that notwithstanding the presence of this great body of unemployed persons, we are supporting ourselves and selling abroad $170,000,000 more values than we buy, showing that we are paying debts to that amount every year, whereas eight years ago we were buying and going into debt for $100,000,000 per annum more than we sold.—*Phila. Times.*

A TELLING SPEECH.

Hon. Martin I. Townsend sharply punctures the Virginia gas-bag.

The debate on the bill to reimburse Williams and Mary's College, Virginia, for damage sustained by the war, was the occasion of a most brilliant speech in opposition to the bill by Representative Townsend, of New York. The sarcasm of his remarks will be appreciated when we state that he was preceded by Loring, of Massachusetts, in a gushingly sentimental speech in favor of the $69,000 grab. In the course of his speech Mr. Townsend said:

I am called upon to act in reference to the interests of Virginia. I am acting for my country, and I will do for Virginia all that I would do for New-York, or all that I would do for my earlier home, Massachusetts. Now let us look this matter in the face. My friends who know me know that I will call things by their right names. I am not to be told by a Virginia gentlemen that I must not talk about matters of the past How comes William and Mary's College here? True, she graduated Washington. I had the benefits of a collegiate education, but my college has not taken an inventory. I came from Massachusetts originally. That is a proud State, but she has not got an inventory. She does not come here to the National Congress and before the world, claiming upon her inventory. We do not talk so much about our great men as Virginia does, but I shall not stand in the presence of the National Congress, and admit that Virginia has anything to boast of in her great men over the land that produced the Adamses and the Winthrops, or over the land which produced William H. Seward, Silas Wright and Martin Van Buren.

A Member—And Webster.

Mr. Townsend—I am going to talk about Webster in another part of my discourse. [Laughter.] The College of William and Mary has produced great men. She has great and honorable traditions; but why did she not follow the traditions of her great men? Did William and Mary's College, when she sent thirty-two out of her thirty-five teachers into the rebel army, follow the doctrines of Washington's farewell address? Did she do so in teaching secession and rebellion for thirty years before the war, by which the Hotspurs of the South were stirred up to drag the common people into bloodshed, war, destruction and four years of misery? Did she in these sections, remember Washington, or Jefferson, or any of her other great men? Did Mason, when he went out to carry the message of the Confederate States to Great Britain, think he was following the footsteps of that other Mason, his kinsman, who talked of the abolition of slavery on his way to the National Convention to look after the earlier interests of the colonies? No; it is because this college forgets her great men that she comes to-day, suppliant, cringing, begging for money at the hands of those whose sons she had caused to lie down in bloody graves by the side of her own sons, whom she hounded on to death and destruction.

Ah! but Virginia is proud of that institution; and well she may be. I will say nothing against it, but William and Mary's College counted the cost. She sought rebellion. She sent her sons into rebellion. Why shall she not take the consequences? My Northern friends (turning his back upon the Chair and facing his own side of the House), why should she not take the consequences? It has been said that there is no precedent for this thing. There is a precedent for it, quoted by Benjamin Franklin, who said that one day a man was peacefully walking the streets of London when a Frenchman ran out with a hot poker in his hand and wanted to apply it to the man's body. The man kicked him out of the way. Then said the Frenchman, "Monsieur, you will not let me do that thing, but you will not be so unjust as to refuse to pay me for heating the poker." [Shouts of laughter.] She did not destroy the Union. Oh, no! She, and her admirals, and her judges, and her Presidents did not destroy the Union. No, those Presidents, and those admirals, and those other great men of hers were in their graves. They were under ground. They were where last year's potatoes are; the best of the potatoe is under ground. I will not be unkind enough to say that Virginia keeps the tops to-day above ground. But these excellent potatoes were all under ground when the rebellion broke out, and now we must pass this bill because Virginia loves Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

How warm is this affection for Massachusetts! Massachusetts, every once in a while, sends out a man who has a spasm for being carressed. They took her Webster, and they told him they would make him President; they told him he was bound to glory. I am not sure but that he had the smiles of beauty beaming upon him, as they are beaming upon some other occasions, to coax him from the pathway of his education, and from the path which his conscience and his great heart heart urged him to pursue; but when the spider had gotten the Massachusetts fly into its net, into its kitchen, into its parlor, what good did it do him? I say here to your Massachusetts Websters, to your Massachusetts Lorings, to your Massachusetts Hoar family [shouts of laughter] that when Virginia has used you, she will cast you off as an unworthy thing. "Ah, but," says my learned and eloquent friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Loring) "We had a Centennial." Yes, I was there and saw the preparations for the Centennial. We wanted $1,500,000, to be loaned by the Government, on good security—security which has returned us every dollar—to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and I find that Virginia, for which now we are to have a new Fourth of July, gave in the negative these votes: Cabell, Douglass, Goode, Terry and Walker; and Virginia gave but one vote in favor of the Fourth of July of the one hundredth year, and that vote was by a carpet-bagger (alluding to Mr. Stowell), who was a man whom I heard a gentleman from Virginia, in this House, bearing the name of John Goode, taunt with being a native of Vermont, and address him as "the member from Vermont."

My Northern friends, Democratic and Republican, "lay not the flattering unction to your souls." If you are fooled, you are fooled with your eyes open. I do not stand in the way of Virginia. If she will build a cotton factory to-morrow, I will vote for a tariff to protect her industry. If God, in His providence, would lead Virginia to build a ship, I will vote for a subsidy to that ship. If Virginia will do anything in order to promote the prosperity and happiness of her people, except talk Democratic politics [laughter], I am with her. O! but Virginia loves Massachusetts. I had forgotten how much she loved—

Mr. Davis (Dem., N. C.)—Will my friend vote to take the tax off Virginia tobacco, which oppresses her people?

Mr. Townsend instantly replied: "No; the man who is not willing to pay for the tobacco he chews does not deserve to have any, and it's a mean and sneaking act for a Democrat to propose to take the tax off from tobacco and whisky and put it on the woman's drink, tea. We have had a specimen within two weeks of how much Virginia loves Massachusetts. I never shall forget how the wind blew, and the thunders rolled, and the storm came and beat upon this House when the gentleman from Virginia beside me (Mr. Harris, Dem., Va.) blew the party horn and told his friends that they must turn out from the seat to which he was lawfully elected, a man from Massachusetts (Mr. Field), a man equal in education, equal in capacity, equal in social position to any man whom Massachusetts ever raised, the equal of any man whom Virginia has ever raised since the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, whence my ancestors came [laughter]; and Virginia walked up like a little man, and showed her love for Massachusetts.—[Laughter.] Individually I have no quarrel with the gentleman from Virginia. They are a most able set of Representatives, and very amiable and excellent gentlemen; but they are trained in the old Virginia school of politics, and that is a complete perversion of the Assembly's catechism. The catechism which has been taught for the last hundred years in Virginia is "Question—What is the chief end of man? Answer—To promote Democratic harmony." [Laughter.] That is all Virginia has been attending to. I will not find fault with Virginia farther than I am obliged to, but Virginia, after one hundred years, with a single industry, is found backing up her little wagon to the rest of the world, and asking the rest of the world if it will not load a little prosperity into the wagon. [Laughter.] She is a State which started ahead with a better education than any other State except Massachusetts; with more wealth and more power and influence than any other State. And now, even New Jersey, which God made last of all things that were made [laughter]—for it is said that, when God completed the work of creation, he had a load of sand over, and dumped it down on the shore of the Atlantic and called it New Jersey [continued laughter]—even New Jersey—went to work with her "mudsills," while Virginia went into politics; and now the Yankee notions produced in Newark would buy out, body and breeches, any Democratic State in the Union. [Laughter.] It is too late for me to set up for popularity, or to say that, though I am an old man, I am not afraid to be called a demagogue. I am too old for that. Some men may succeed in it, but I cannot; it will not do for me.

Mr. Wright (Dem., Penn.), who considered himself alluded to in the last remarks of Mr. Townsend, arose on the Democratic side of the hall, and asked Mr. Townsend if he understood him to say that he was not afraid to be called a demagogue?

Mr. Townsend—O, yes; I am too old for that.

Mr. Wright—Here is a young gentleman [laughter] who is not afraid to be called a demagogue.

Mr. Townsend—I said that I was.—There is nothing in my history, or in my associations, to lead me to believe that a man without property is better than a man with property; but I do believe that a man in any walk of life who labors diligently in his calling is worth a hundred politicians [laughter and applause]. Every day I listen with profound admiration to my friend from Georgia (Mr. Blount), of the Committee on Appropriations, and I believe in very much that he says about the impropriety of putting another burden on the backs of the overburdened people of this country, and I hear occasionally from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has just honored me with his beautiful countenance, that always cheers and never inebriates [laughter] about keeping the burdens off the people. Now, what is proposed here? It is proposed to cut the throats of the laboring people of this country with a silver knife with a jewelled handle, presented to us by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Dr. Loring). Cut away, gentlemen [turning his back on the Chair and walking toward his seat], but you shall not have my throat. [Laughter and applause.]

Miscellaneous.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS

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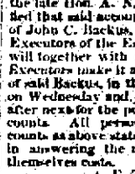

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h.p.	crk.	bt. space	wt.	price
2	3½x4	44½	40x22	900	450
4	4x5	56	46x30	1600	775
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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills. Send for Circulars. 15-19

DIPTHERIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.—I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BANGOR, MAINE.—15-19 ml.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

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The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., April 18, 1878.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwick and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. HYDE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Rafner school house

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. E. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; T. S. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. M. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Isa. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M. L. Armstrong
Asst. Burgess.—H. L. May
Councilmen.—J. M. Smith, R. C. Corwin, Wm. Specht, S. Backus, N. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin
School Directors.—L. Rogers, B. D. Hamlin, R. L. Knapp, F. G. Brown, E. Sartwell, L. Burlingame
Treasurer.—E. F. Walbert, O. W. Gallup
Justices.—G. W. Smith, P. Ford
Auditors.—C. K. Sartwell, M. A. Sprague, A. B. Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS,

—Adjourned court next week.

—A new postoffice was established at Lewis Run, this county, last week.

—The only remaining "outside" oil refinery in Buffalo has been gobbled up by the Standard.

—B. D. Hamlin contemplates a new bay window and an extension of the verandah about his residence.

—Our Knapp's Creek correspondent failed to connect this week. Stuck in the mud, probably.

—We are pleased to learn that R. B. Stone and wife are improving as fast as could be expected.

—Six able-bodied men, with their coats off, are slinging ink with might and main in the Prothonotary's office.

—W. S. Brownell has been receiving new goods by the car-load this week, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—It is estimated that every man who lives to be sixty years old has spent seven months of his life buttoning his shirt collar.

—The County Commissioners have concluded to order curtains for the Court-room, Commissioners' and Prothonotary's office.

—The passenger and freight receipts at the Smethport depot have increased full four fold within the past few months.

—Under the head of "Amusements" in the Harrisburg papers is advertised a repetition of Hon. John Brook's lecture on "Skulls."

—L. B. Backer, of the Extract Works, purchased on Tuesday last a handsome twelve hundred pound horse, to be used about the Works.

—A new table and the consequent discarding of the lumbering, old style furniture of the Prothonotary's office is a noticeable improvement.

—The Smethport Extract Works are larger and have greater capacity than the Trout Run works, yet the cost of building was but about half as much.

—Messrs. Gifford & Wolters will put in a planer and other machinery in their mill this week. They go to Buffalo today to make the necessary purchases.

—Our business men who have visited New York within the past week state that the wholesale merchants of that city report the business prospect of the near future as very cheering.

—The so-called husband of a muchly married young lady of this borough applied unsuccessfully for a warrant for her arrest a few days since. Larceny was the specific charge.

—The lecture of Dr. Muller, next week Tuesday evening, will no doubt be one of the ablest and most interesting lectures ever delivered in this vicinity, and no one should miss the opportunity of hearing him.

—We neglected on purpose to mention in our last issue the present of a can of superior maple syrup from the hands of our old friend John Dutcher. The syrup is eaten now, therefore it is safe to mention it.

—The proprietors of the Haskill well have disposed of two barrels of the oil from the well to the Smethport Extract Company, for lubricating purposes. They pronounce it the best kind of oil for that purpose.

—A prominent young lawyer in Rochester, a native of McKean county, Pa., by the name of Thomas A. Hungerford, died one day last week from the effects of an overdose of morphine.—*Cattaraugus Republican.*

—The branch road from Eldred to Kendall Creek, via of Duke Center and Boyd Valley, seems to be a certainty. Workmen have been employed grading for a number of days, and it is thought the road will be completed within sixty to ninety days.

—A special to the *Derrick* of Tuesday says:

John McKeown finished a well Saturday, on the McAllagh tract, below Rixford, which started off at sixty barrels, and will likely make a good twelve barreler.

—The Emporium *Independent* has adopted the patent outside. We would commend to Gifford a careful perusal of his former and many sarcastic and sneering remarks about these same "patent outsides."

—Jamestown's pretty poker player, Miss Blakesley, whose exploits in Milwaukee were pretty thoroughly reported in the papers two years ago, is spoken of as having beat a young man in Erie, last week, out of several hundred dollars by her skillful card playing and fascinating manners.—*Catt. Union.*

—The Addison *Advertiser* says that a Boston Company have bought 14,000 acres of coal lands of Peter Herdic's assignees between Little and Big Pine Creeks.

—The death of the grand father of Mrs. Chadwick called Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Chadwick to Canisteo last week. He was 83 years of age, and a gentleman highly respected in the community where he lived.

—Some of our exchanges mistake when they say all the Smethport merchants have entered into the cash in advance combination. There are several places of business in town where they "mark it down" occasionally.

—L. Emery, Jr., of this city, has purchased thirteen acres of land on the outskirts of Buffalo, near the Union Iron Works, upon which he intends to erect a refinery, within the coming summer. The land cost $500 per acre.—*Era.*

—The contract for the building of the two new houses to be built by D. R. Hamlin on King street has been let to S. J. Gifford. The plans were drawn by S. A. Bishop, and are excellent in every way. The building is to be commenced at once.

—The attention of our lady readers is directed to Jane Lucas' advertisement in another column. She is prepared to furnish hair switches, puffs, frizzes, and all articles of that kind of the latest styles, in good shape and at reasonable prices.

—The Extract Works are nearly complete ready for business. The mammoth engine is in place, and runs as smooth and noiselessly as a sewing machine. We intend to give a complete account of this important branch of industry in our next.

—When the Extract Works are in full operation they will ship 200 barrels of bark extract per week, each barrel containing 500 pounds of extract. The barrels will, we understand, be manufactured at the works, for which the latest improved machinery will be put in at once.

—The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* insists that Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is a poet. The gentleman certainly has a fine imagination, though we had supposed that his ambition was merely to do some cheap but rather ornamental lying.

—The Wright House has been in the hands of the plasterers and paper hangers for a number of days, and is now as clean and neat as a brand new house. The hotel is enjoying a large and increasing patronage, and Frank spares no pains and expense to insure the comfort of his guests.

—Jno. Henry says in one of his recent letters that his removal from Olean was the greatest mistake of his life; that he left hosts of political and personal friends, in Olean, and found in Jamestown but "half in score of good and true men—the remainder were *professors*—cheap hypocrites and mustard seed scamps."

—A. R. Tubbs, of Farmers Valley, has become quite an extensive manufacturer of American Beehives and dealer in Italian Queen bees and other Apiarian supplies. What Abner don't know about beehives and profitable bees is hardly worth knowing, and his success as a manufacturer and dealer in those articles is not surprising.

—W. D. Gallup finds time apart from his duties as County Treasurer to cater to the wants of his numerous customers, and having recently put in a new and complete stock of spring and summer goods will be able to supply all comers. He makes a specialty of Ladies' furnishing gooods, and keeps pace with the latest styles.

—Peterson's Counterfeit Detector assures us that the country is now more generally flooded with counterfeit money than ever before. No one stops to look at a bill now. If it is a fair piece of printed paper, it seems to pass as readily as the genuine. There is no redemption in either case. It is purely a matter of confidence.

—A correspondent writing to the Olean *Record* says: V. P. Carter has returned from Cincinnati, and will commence to put down an oil well in this locality at once. He has gone to Corning to purchase a boiler and engine.

Horse Run well is going down at once. The machinery has been purchased and is being brought here on wagons from Olean. The derrick is already up, having been built for some time.

—When you come to town this spring to lay in your goods for the summer, look over the columns of the county papers, and see who ask you to purchase of them. The merchant who is too close to tell you what he has to sell, or to ask your patronage through the papers that are trying to build up the town and keeps its business moving, is too close for any man to deal with; you can get no bargains at stores that do not advertise. Remember this.

—Mr. C. H. Allen, who was connected with the MINER establishment for a couple of months last winter, has secured a situation as foreman of the job department of the Bradford *Era*. There are few better job printers in the country, and we hope the new management will prove pleasant and satisfactory to both himself and employers. We would suggest to our friends of the *Era* that they give Charley charge of the press work of the paper also, so that an occasional number will be legibly printed.

—A large number of our citizens were favored with invitations to attend the Promenade Concert and Ball Masque given by the Knights of Pythias of Bradford next Wednesday evening. It will undoubtedly be one of the finest and most select social affairs that has yet taken place in the county, and none who have received invitations should fail to attend. We have experienced the hospitality of the Bradford Knights, and can assure a cordial and hospitable reception and a certainty of an enjoyable "night of it" to all who may be present. Wahle's band, of Buffalo, will furnish the music.

—The drillers are yet working away at the Haskill well. But little work was done last week owing to the delay in getting 500 feet of additional rope. On Monday a break-down of the bull wheel caused further delay. The hole is now 1850 feet deep, with 835 feet of continuous sand. Last night the drill was stopped in an almost pure white sand. The increase of gas has been very great, and there is a gradual increase in the amount of oil. From three to five barrels of oil are pumped out every day with the sand-pump. We are informed that it is the intention of the owners to continue the drill until they get through the sand, and then to tube and pump and make a thorough test.

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

Elk.

From the St. Mary's Gazette:

—The mill of Kaul, Walker & Co., Sterling Run, on April 3, sawed 24,000 feet of white pine, bill timber; 10,000 long shingles; 3,000 dressed pickets. The mill is a single circular.

—Company "H," 16th Regiment, N. G., of Pa., of Rigway, were paid on Friday evening last for their services in quelling the riots in July last. We understand they had quite jollification over the event.

—Some person, or persons, with malice attempted to do an injury to the family of Mr. L. W. Gifford by placing a large quantity of concentrated lye into the rain barrel at Mr. Gifford's residence. Lizzie Fisher, on Monday, April 1, commenced washing the clothes for the family, and has terribly incerated her hands and arms as far as they were immersed in the water. The skin and flesh were eaten to such an extent that it has totally disabled her since that time. The clothes that were in the poisonous water have been almost ruined.

From the Advocate.

—Major Noble, of Erie, paymaster of the troops, who served during the riots last summer, was here on Friday evening last. Company H. received $1058,67, as follows: Captain, $150,00 First Lieutenant $125,00; Orderly Sergeant $32,00; two Sergeants $27,00 each; two Corporals each $25,00; and twenty-three privates each $23,00, giving the above aggregate. The boys were all well pleased.

From the Democrat.

Messrs. Geo. A. Rathbun, and C. E. Williard are now engaged in making an abstract of all deeds recorded in Elk county from the time of its formation to the present. They have been at the work since last fall and now have the work of making abstracts about one-third completed. After the abstracts are made an index of the names of grantor and grantee, a huge work in itself, will be arranged, and besides the names will be given, all the dates, location of land, and in fact, a brief description of the land, so that any title can be looked up in a very few minutes. They calculate that the number of deeds will reach nearly seven thousand, and that a year or more will yet be necessary for the completion of the work.

Potter.

From the Journal:

—The Coudersport Driving Park Association, and the Potter County Agricultural and Horticultural Society have consolidated.

—Is it not about time the Republican County Committee were making arrangements to have Potter county represented in the State Convention which meets on May 15?

—F. M. Stevens for several years past a clerk in the post office at this place, has accepted a position in the post office at Bradford. Mr. Stevens was universally liked here, and we have no doubt will make himself as popular in Bradford. Mr. DeGolia could not have made a better selection for post office work than he did by choosing Mr. Stevens.

From the Potter Enterprise:

Sunday last, was the seventieth birthday of Dr. Amos French, of Coudersport. Forty years ago he removed to this place and has ever since made it his home, practicing medicine until the last few years, which he has devoted principally to his drug and grocery store. His seventy years finds him much stronger than the majority of men ten or twenty years younger, and he loves a joke or a good story as well as ever. When he first settled at Coudersport the village contained but twenty-five families, of which only nine persons now remain, and all except one of these attended the doctor's birthday party on Saturday, and all the gentlemen present were born in 1808. The stories of early days that these parties might tell, would make a valuable and interesting volume.

Cameron.

From the Press:

—The B. N. Y. & Phil'a Road is doing a large and increasing business, owing to a great extent, to the Bradford oil development.

—It is rumored on the streets that we intend to move the Press office to the oil region. The rumor is not correct. Our business is increasing too rapidly to think of such a thing.

—Last Saturday, a son of Geo. W. Miller, a lad ten years of age, while in the engine room of Gifford's steam mill, got too near the line shaft, and was caught by his clothing, and made one revolution, when his clothing gave way, releasing him, and thereby saving his life. The boy was considerably hurt.

—On Monday afternoon, about 3:30, an accident occurred at the junction by which John Smith, a brakeman on the P. & E. R.R., lost both feet and from which he died at 6:30 p.m. It seems that the first section ex. freight east, when above Emporium, broke into, the first part running to the junction and waiting for the second part. This being coupled on, Mr. Smith climbed to the top of a box car and gave the signal to "go ahead." As the cars started he lost his balance and fell, the first truck passing over and severing the right foot, and in some manner catching the left foot and dragging him to the bridge, a distance of about fifteen car lengths. At this point the foot was caught in a frog and terribly mangled.

The unfortunate man was taken into the depot and Dr. DeLong summoned.—He was afterward taken to DeDong & Hellman's drug store where the amputation was performed, and at which place he died.

Mr. Smith, who resided at Wilcox, was a young man of excellent qualities and leaves a widowed mother who was entirely dependent upon him for support.

From Eldred.

APRIL, 17, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner.

Business is somewhat quiet this week. Parties are still very busy building, buying, and leasing lots to build on. The new livery stable of A. A. Spencer, is in running order.

Mr. Graham has bought out Helmer's interest in the meat market, and has added 20 feet to the building which makes it a large concern.

B. O. Dorn, of Corry, has bought out Dentis & Sweeney, and intends to start a restaurant and eating saloon.

MIX'S CREEK.—Hallick & Lee will finish rig to-day.

Hynes & Nutt, on Anise lot, are putting up a rig.

I have failed to get any particulars from Indian Creek this week. J. E. D.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

The Emma Abbott Concert Troupe at Olean Monday evening, the 29th inst.

Our readers of musical taste will learn with pleasure that the celebrated Emma Abbott Concert Troupe are surely to be in Olean on the evening of Monday, the 29th inst. The troupe consists of

EMMA ABBOTT, the world-renowned American songstress,

W. H. STANLEY, the dramatic English tenor,

SIGNOR FERRANTI, the inimitable buffo baritone,

HERR A. ROBYN, the brilliant pianist and accompanist,

MATTHEW ARBUCKLE, the great cornet soloist.

The following private letter from Mr. Mandeville will explain itself:

OLEAN, April 16, 1878.

FRIEND BARBOUR:—The Emma Abbott Concert Troupe will be here Monday evening, April 29, 1878. The R. N. Y. & P. R. R. will hold their train (No. 4) until the close of the concert, and S. V. Godden, Superintendent of the McKean and Buffalo R. R., will run a train from Larrabee to Smethport; so that parties from Smethport can come here on the regular train and get home the same night.

L. Rogers of your place wrote me from Harrisburg, under date of Feb. 10th, regarding them:

"I see by the MCKEAN MINER that the Emma Abbott Concert Troupe are to sing in Olean. You have a rare treat in store. Miss Abbott is certainly one of the finest singers I have ever had the pleasure of listening to. I have heard all the first-class opera singers sing and I must say that I never heard her excelled. She sang in this city a few nights since, and her troupe is made up of the best musical talent."

I will put tickets and reserved seats on sale at the Postoffice in Smethport.

Yours truly,
W. H. MANDEVILLE

—Yankees are to sink wells and refine petroleum in the oil regions of Russia, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea.—Agents, representing one of the wealthiest mercantile firms in St. Petersburg, have recently made a tour of the oil regions in Pennsylvania, and have purchased and shipped to Russia all the machinery necessary for drilling and pumping wells. To operate this machinery the services of a number of experienced oil-drillers have been engaged, at the head of whom is George Adams, of Oil City. These men are to be paid large sums in gold. The Caspian oil wells average about 600 feet in depth, and produce daily from 40 to 200 barrels each. The oil is very heavy, having a specific gravity of 30, and is comparatively free from sediment. It has to be carried many hundred miles up the Caspian Sea and the Volga River to Novgorod, whence it is shipped by rail to St. Petersburg. The cost of transportation has been so heavy that American oil has always been sold at lower rates than Russian oil. The Czar, realizing what an important industry can be created in his country by fostering the development of its oil territory, has directed the imposition of a tax equivalent to $3,50 a barrel on all foreign oil.

SPRING GOODS.

An Immense Stock to be Sold Cheap for Cash.

Haskill & Gifford have returned from New York with an immense stock of Spring and Summer goods, all of which they propose to sell so cheap that all will be willing to pay cash to secure bargains. We cannot enumerate, but advise all to call and examine goods and prices.

—The late Treasurer Bryden, of Tioga county, held an accident policy in the Traveler's of Hartford, for $5000.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—BUTLEDGE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Corydon, Pa., March 26th, Mr. Orlo J. Buchanan and Miss Mila A. Butlege.

DRAKE—WOODMANCY.—At the residence of Andrew Bush, in Keating township, on Monday evening, April 15, 1878, by G. M. Smith, Esq., Mr. JACKSON DRAKE and Miss LUCINDA WOODMANCY, both of Eldred township.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Some keep their spirits up by pouring spirits down, but when lowness of the spirits arises from indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint or nervous diseases, we know of nothing equal to Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.—Ben Franklin gave the people of his day a recipe for obtaining health, wealth and wisdom. The present generation is not supposed to be in want of wisdom, and would prefer happiness combined with health and wealth. The modern way to obtain all these is told in the advertisement of Barrick, Roller & Co., headed "Health and Happiness" in this paper. We cordially recommend our readers to the careful consideration of their advice.—2 t

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty When it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright, her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early, should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*Newbern (N. C.) Times.*

Notice to School Directors.

To the School Directors of McKean County.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Smethport, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1878, being the seventh day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

W. H. CURTIS,
Co. Supt. of McKean Co.
April 12, 1878. 2t 32

Important News.

It is the duty of every person who has used Parmelee's Blood Purifier to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Boils, Itch, Humors, Piles, Loss of appetite, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Loss of Vigor, Female Complaints and all diseases originating in bad state of the blood. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying patients at least to try one bottle. In all cases where it has been sold, not one case where it has failed has been reported Such a medicine as Parmelee's Blood Purifier, cannot be too well known. Ask your druggist for it. Sample bottles to try, 15 cents.—Large regular size, $1 per bottle. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport; and H. Hamlin Edred, Pa. 15-15-eow. 4 y.

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mother that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co. Smethport, Pa.

CLOSING LECTURE.

The closing lecture of the Smethport Lecture Course will be delivered at the Court House

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1878,

by

REV. D. H. MULLER, D. D.,

of Buffalo.

Subject:—Marriage and Marrying

Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 7.30.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Door and at the Postoffice.

A Rare Offer.

A WATCH FOR EVERYBODY

A good "Elgin" Watch to be obtained for little or nothing.

THE "MINER" WATCH.

ELGIN MOVEMENT, COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE.

Given to any Lady, any Man, any Girl or Boy who will obtain a Club of 25 New Subscribers for the "MINER" at $1.50 each, or for $37.50 in subscription at Published Rates;

Although our list of subscribers is larger than it ever was, and is increasing every week, we are not yet satisfied, but want to see the number doubled within the next three months. We have therefore concluded to make the following UNPRECEDENTED offer to any of our friends who will aid us in our efforts: We will give to any man, woman or child, who will secure for us 25 *New* subscribers, at $1.50 each, and will forward to us the names with the $37.50, a genuine Coin Silver Hunting-Case Elgin Watch. Or any one sending $37.50 in subscription at published rates, whether for one or more subscribers, will also be entitled to the watch.

Such an opportunity as this proposition affords to possess a good watch is rarely presented, and no person in need of one can afford to let the opportunity slip. The watches are genuine in every respect, and every one presented will be warranted by M. L. Armstrong, the well known jeweler of this place. Any one wishing to make up a club and secure this prize, will please inform us at once, so there will be no delay in delivering the watch as soon as the requisite number of subscribers are secured. In order that no one need be discouraged from making the effort, we will promise to any one failing to secure the requisite number a commission of 25 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions secured.—We would prefer that no portion of the list be sent in until the club is completed. The money *must* accompany the names *in every instance*. There will be no restrictions upon any one as to territory.—For further information, address

H. F. BARBOUR,
Smethport, Pa.

Legal

Notice in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

At Franklin, Pa., the 6th day of April, A. D. 1878, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. M. Kleckner of Bradford township, McKean county and State of Pennsylvania within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

NELSON P. BRYDEN,
14-16w3 Assignee.

Charter Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania and in accordance with the Act of Assembly approved the 29th of April A. D. 1874, for a charter of incorporation for a plank road company, with the power franchise and privilege of constructing a plank road from Duke Centre to Eldred, both in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania.

DORNAN & CHEESEMAN.
Att'ys for Petitioners.
Duke Centre, March 14, 1878. 10-3

Auditor's Notice.

A. M. GILLETT } In McKean County Com-
vs. } mon Pleas, A. D. No. 14, Feb.
THOS. BRADLEY } T. 1878,
E.D. No. 43, Dec. T. 1877.

THE Court having appointed the undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund, arising from Sheriff's Sale in the above case. Now notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Smethport on Thursday the 4th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a.m., when and where all persons are required to produce and substantiate their claims.

15-18.6p D. R. HAMLIN, Auditor.

Auditors Notice.

In the estate of Nathan Palmer, Deceased.

The Court having appointed the undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund in hand of Administrators of said estate: Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of Backus & Gorton in Smethport on Monday, April 8th 1878, when and where all persons who hold any claims against said estate are required to produce and substantiate the same or be debarred fro a coming in for a share of such fund.

H KING, Auditor.
20-3

Legal

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice that on the 8th day of April A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Morris & Cohen and Daniel Levy, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition. That the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie Pa., before A. L. Woodruff, Esq., Register on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Pa. April 10, 1878.-2t-2p

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1878 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Reuben Painter of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie Pa., before A. L. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1878 at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger
Pittsburgh April 3, 1878.—24-2p

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal-Revenue Special Taxes.

"Under the Revised Statutes of the United States sections 3232, 3237, 3239 and 3253 every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax is required to procure said place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the specified year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244 Revised Statute designates who are liable to special tax. A return as prescribed on Form 11 is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements or for continuing in business after April 30 1878 without payment of tax.

Application should be made to E. Cowan Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Warren, Pa."

21—3t

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and P. V. DURHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Thursday, February 28, 1878, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1878, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport April 1, 1878, and the 102nd year of the Independence of the United States of America. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Trial List.

1 D J Keyes vs Alvin Hooker
2 Clark & Co vs Philo Ackley
3 L D Weimer vs Rice English et al
4 S Howard vs E J Wright
5 I Atwood Putnam vs Chas H Crosby
6 Cyrus Putnam vs Charles H Crosby
7 R T Watkins vs E W Green and wife
8 Caroline Bradley vs Asa Parsons
9 Clark & Lewis vs Beardsley
10 S S Moses vs J M Wright
11 A J Shepard vs J P Charles
12 D C Wood vs King (sheriff) & Lillibridge
13 Geo Munson vs John Acre
14 Use Orrville Wright vs King (sheriff) and Lillibridge
15 R E Looker vs A Lundholm
16 Admr's of W M Newell vs Ang W Newell
17 Nelson Hooker vs Jacob Coss
18 Use of Derry C Detweiler vs Emery Patterson & Co
19 Peck & Bikeman vs Emery, Patterson & Co
20 Chas Newell vs P Kerns et al
21 L H Dolley vs Acre & Wetmore
22 J D Lupher vs Bradford & Keith
23 P O Hackman vs Harry Bodine
24 Aurelia P Rifle vs Ex's of A N Taylor, deceased
25 McNish & Tift vs Stone & Copeland
26 Ex'ors of A N Taylor, dec'd, vs Bradford township
27 Patrick Ryan vs Driscoll & O'Conner
28 Davis & Harris vs Jno C Drake, et al
29 Geo M Welch vs A D Kelley et al
30 Rockafellow & Porter vs Jas S Book et al

Jury List

Adjourned February Term, April 22, 1878.

TRAVERSE JURY.

Anderson, Isaac, Hamilton township.
Ault, H. D., Eldred township.
Barboiomew, William, Hamilton township.
Bishop, Amos, Smethport boro ugh.
Bishop, L. B., Liberty township.
Bower, A. R., Eldred township.
Backus, F. W., Smethport borough.
Bellows, C. L., Annin township.
Coon, J. H., Ceres township.
Champlain, Asa, Keating township.
Driscoll, Patrick, Sergeant township
Duke, John, Otto township.
Dennis, G. T., Eldred township.
Eastwood, Arch, Liberty township.
Falkner, John, Ceres township.
Fisher, W. W., Bradford township.
Griffith, Thomas, Wetmore township.
Goodwin, Thomas, Keating township.
Hober, P. M., Eldred township.
Heineman, William, Norwich township.
Kinney, A., Lafayette township.
King, W. W., Keating township.
Lillibridge, A. N., Liberty township.
Lane, R. T., Bradford borough.
Mel, John A., Wetmore township.
Nye, W. K., Bradford borough.
Ostrander, N., Liberty township.
Prentiss, Arthur, Otto township.
Pattison, S. W., Keating township.
Roberts, H. B., Annin township.
Reilly, Andrew, Keating township.
Richardson, George, Bradford township.
Roberts, Ralp, Eldred township.
Simpson, F. W., Annin township.
Splain William, Annin township.
Waisman, T. C., Eldred township.
J. F. B. WHITE, } Jury Comrs.
J. ANDERSON, }
C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale, at the Tuna Valley House, in Bradford, Pa., on Thursday, the second day of May, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land known as lot No. 22 of the Babcock & Heilig tract in the township of Bradford, and county of McKean, bounded and described as follows. On the south by Boyer, Cadwell and Emery, on the west by W. B. Snow lot No. 23, on the north by lots Nos. 33 and 34, and on the east by E. Parsons lot No 21, said lot containing fifty acres of the best oil lands in Bradford district.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Peter Grace at the suit of Clark, Balcom & Hulings.

23 C. S. KING, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Tuna Valley House, in Bradford, Pa., on Thursday, the second day of May, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land bounded and described as follows. Being a village lot in the village of Harrisburg (near Bradford borough) in the township of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., bounded on the south by land of Thayer, on the west by the Street, on the north by land of J. W. Brennan, on the east by ——— lands, on which there is erected a new frame dwelling house with wing, and one frame barn well painted, and one well o water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of G.W. Nesss at the suit of J. J. Sattel and others.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain emedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons Post Hospital, Fort Marshall, Baltimore.

I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual

ALFRED C. BOWERS,
Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3 00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 915 Race st., Phila. Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-21 y 1

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co. Portland Maine. 7-15eow1 17y1

GET YOUR

PRINTING

AT THE

MINER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Fish, Lard, etc.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

F. O. & A. WRIGHT.
Proprietors.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta Maine.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Specht, Prop'r.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Take notice that on Monday, April 22d, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m. I will make an application before His Honor, H. W. Williams, at Smethport, Pa., for the incorporation of the Bradford Oil Exchange, under the provisions of the act of Assembly made and provided.

GEO. A. BERRY,
Atty. for Applicants.
15-21 3t

CHEAP

KANSAS LANDS!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at WAKEENEY and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information of soil climate, water supply, rainfall, &c., will be sent free on request. Address WARREN, KEENEY & CO.,
105 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
15-24 3m] Or Wa-keeney, Trego Co., Kansas

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds,

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.

Patronage solicited.

15 3m] ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Sm

Farm, Garden, and Household.

Seasonable Hints.

From the Elmira Husbandman.

Now is the time to push work. With good teams, good implements, good men and good full days of steady work, seeding is soon accomplished. We are having beautiful weather, and the ground is in fine condition to work. Every day should be used to the fullest advantage, and yet there are many farmers hunting around for plows. You can hardly find a blacksmith shop where there is not a drag or some implement awaiting repairs which should have been made weeks ago, when work was not pressing. But if implements have not been put in order, it is better to take the time now to put them in good working condition. It will not pay to work with an old, and worn out plough, or to use a drag with dull teeth.

When there is rainy weather, stop all work in the field, the barns should be cleaned up, the wagons repaired, the hay riggings, the gravel riggings, &c. put in order.

Secure good seed corn, potatoes &c.—Do not wait until the day for planting arrives. It will always pay to get good seed, and in making selections due regard should be had to the nature and condition of soil in which the crop is to be grown.

Do not forget the garden. Make it rich, put it in a fine, mellow condition, and plant a good assortment of vegetables. Prepare for a succession of peas, sweet corn, beans, cucumbers, squashes, radishes, &c. If provision has not been made for small fruits, it will pay to set out a strawbery bed and accord a space to raspberries.

Drainage.—Many farmers who can't afford to adopt a system of thorough drainage can at least reclaim here and there a piece of almost worthless land by but little ditching. There are many fields fit to work excepting a few wet, springy spots, which a good man would ditch out in two or three days. There is more gained than simply reclaiming the wet spots, for in waiting for them to get dry the seeding of the whole field is often delayed.

Fixing up about the house and grounds is work too often neglected. A small outlay of time and money in cutting away unnecessary and unsightly shrubs in raking off the yards, sodding or sowing grass seed, in picking up old rubbish such as worn-out implements, pieces of boards and all rubbish generally, in repairing fences &c., will add greatly to appearances if it will not bring large returns.

Fences.—Ask yourself if you have not too many inferior fences. Few farmers realize the cost of building and maintaining their fences. Have new fences, and let them be good ones. Good farm management will dispense with every unnecessary expense.

Grain.—Judging from the present condition of the grain market, there is not much choice among the spring grains, as prospective prices are concerned. All are low, with no very bright promise for the future. It looks as though the nature of the soil should be the principal element in deciding between oats and barley. If a person has a good, rich piece of ground, well suited to barley, and in a locality, which will produce a choice article, perhaps that should have the preference. Hill lands, as a general rule, produce a better grade of barley than the flats. It is less likely to be colored. Some claim the fogs have much to do with the difference.

It is a good time to buy fruit trees or nursery stock of any kind. It can be purchased of the most reliable growers at prices that would have seemed astonishingly low a few years ago. Every farmer should consider the importance of increasing the value of his farm by planting a good orchard, small fruits, &c.—The cost of such improvements is not great, and they add largely to the comforts of farm life.

Good stock of the best breeds, can be purchased at very low prices this spring. This is especially true of thorough-bred pigs. The low price of pork products tends to lessen the demand for pigs, and breeders are willing to accept prices that would have heretofofore been no temptation. We shall not be surprised to find young pigs in good demand within the next year, and believe that it is a good time now to buy for the improvement of stock.

As a general rule, it it a good time to engage in the production of any crop or class of stock when it is low. Especially is this true of products or classes of stock the demand for which is limited, or which can soon be produced in quantities to over-stock the market. We might enumerate, tobacco, broom corn, and hops.

The setting of shade trees along the road sides has been like many other improvements, checked by the hard times. It is not altogether because farmers can not afford the time or small expense but the depressed condition of business has a deadening effect on the public mind. We urge our readers to set out trees along the highways and to be wide awake to the improvements which they can make.

We have frequently alluded to the present low prices of all classes of building material and the cheapness of labor and have advised those who contemplate building or making repairs to their buildings to do the work now if they have the means at their disposal. Buildings can be erected now at from half to two-thirds of what they would have cost a few years ago.

To MAKE HENS LAY.—Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils, stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so; feed hot. Horseradish chopped fine and stirred into mush as prepared in above directions, and for results we are getting from five to ten eggs per day, whereas, previous to feeding, we had not had eggs for a long time.—We hear a good deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend feed cooked, and fed hot. Boiled apple skins, seasoned with pepper, or boiled potatoes seasoned with horseradish, are good for feed; much better than uncooked food. Corn, when fed to the hen by itself, has a tendency to fatten hens rather than produce the more profitable egg laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred with their feed occasionally, will rid them of vermin and tone up their systems. It is occasionally good for young chickens and turkeys.

SCREENINGS.

The Moffitt bell punch is not a revenue cutter.

Talmage is styled a "Pope" of Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Madame Restell only dealt with "high toned" society.

Mrs. Davenport is to leave the stage, and become a lecturer.

When Joseph Jefferson finds a blind old negro fishing, he sends him to an occulist.

Lady Rosebery starts in well. She has already paid $300,000 of her lord's racing debts.

Dio Lewis says that bald heads are made so from wearing hats. Shall we wear bagdannas?

In Rochester mothers are reduced to the strait of selling their infants for a glass of whiskey.

Erie has purchased the balance of the Newark & Patterson R. R. bonds, as per contract.

Lydia Thompson is worth half a million dollars. So much for dressing economically.

The *Snort* is the name of a Brenham, Texas, paper. Such a name as that should not be aloud.

There's no doubt that a hand organ, badly played, is a means of grace, if its dicipline is had.

Anybody can send a boy on errands, but only the wealthy have leisure to wait for his return.

It is thought that the Erie will be running trains into Boston soon, via Albany and Susquehanna R. R.

The woman who can accurately respond to a request for "only half a cup" of tea is greater than he who taketh a city.

When a young man wants to make his appearance in society with eclat, he wants to come out in eclat-hammer coat.

The children of ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisianna, are white, nevertheless they have been expelled from the New Orleans school.

To every six hundred of the population of the United States there is an M. D. Either the population or doctors must grow fewer.

It is now given out that Montgomery Blair got his "fraud" bill through the Maryland Legislature by aid of a terrapin supper.

All over the West the prospects of cereals sown last fall were never more encouraging than now, while the fruit promise is immense.

There isn't much difference between a grasshopper and a grass-widow, after all, for the fact is, either will jump at the first chance.

A wise man may know on which side his bread is buttered, but it's difficult at times to tell what it is buttered with nowadays.

A colored woman down in Arkansas said her child was sick with 'majestic chills, and she feared it was going into a 'melodious' fever.

A tax on profane language would raise more revenue than the Moffett drink register, and the more a man was taxed the more he would swear.

Dr. John N. Packard, Philadelphia, proposes to kill murderers by means of carbolic acie injected into a close cell. He killed a pack of dogs in three minutes by that method.

A Brooklyn medium has been meddling with the spirit of Madame Restell. The hint is thrown out that she was murdered. The question "did she commit suicide," was answered emphatically "no!"

The petroleum trade of the Produce Exchange of New York has adopted an amendent to the rules, that crude petroleum in barrels should be sold by weight, at the rate of six and a quarter pounds to the gallon.

A teacher in Bangor, Maine, upbraided a little girl because she did not hold up her hand with the rest of the delinquents when, at the close of the day, all those who "lost their places in their classes" were called upon to do so. But she, with ready wit, responded: "Please, mum, I didn't lose my place; I'm at the foot you know!"

How women can manage to sit bolt upright and not change a position, looking neither to the right nor left, during a sermon in church, passes the understanding. A man will sit on a picket fence all the afternoon to see a ball match, but put him in a church pew for three-quarters of an hour and he will wabble from one end of the seat to the other.

The Rev. James C. Beecher, of Ulster county, brother of Henry Ward, occupied Plymouth pulpit recently. He looked upon the numerous choir, the big organ and the ushers, and said: "I preach at home in a little school house in the wilderness. We have a little cabinet organ, and I play it myself, because we have no other organist. I am also sexton and usher. I play simple tunes to the glory of God, and the rough backwoods people join in singing the hymns. I don't know anything about hell, but I know a great deal about Heaven."

"I don't object," said the Quartermaster on Sunday morning, while our ship was running towards the Equator, before the northeast trade wind, "I don't object to prayers when it blows a hurricane or when we are on a lee shore. But here we are called aft to prayers when the weather is as fine as ever was made; fair winds every day; a clear sun at noon; skysails, studding sails and everything else set; not a brace or sheet unbelayed for weeks; the ship going ahead so steady that she could carry a glass of sherry on that capstain and not spill a drop of it! But prayers it is, according to orders! Now, what's the good of it?"

Hon. Mr. S. a member from Philadelphia, relates a dream he had a few nights since. Mr. S. dreamed he was in h—l and had quite a pleasant interview with the proprietor of that insalubrious resort, who inquired, "Who are you?" "I am a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature," was the reply. "Oh ha! ha!" says the devil. "I will go up with you. I have a good deal of business with that body; they raise me frequently; but by the way, who will be in the Chair to-morrow?" "Mr. ——, will act to-morrow," said Mr. S. "well then," replied the devil, "if that is the case there will be enough of hell raised; I will not be needed."

Miscellaneous.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CELEBRATED ORGANS

BETWEEN

57,000 AND 58,000

NOW IN USE.

The oldest, largest and most perfect **Manufactory of Organs** in the United States. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Have been tested for **OVER 30 YEARS** in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Testimonials in proof of this statement can be found in our Catalogue, which will be mailed **FREE** to any address.

Our success has brought into existence hundreds of imitators (mostly Stock Companies), whose want of experience is evident to those who are capable of judging. **SEE AND HEAR OUR ORGANS BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER,** and you will thus avoid the annoyance of being encumbered with an instrument which you will find (when too late) is a source of vexation and regret.

All our instruments are WARRANTED for five years.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

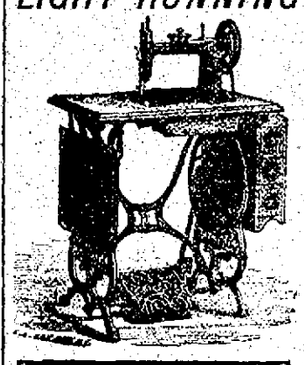
Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



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SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:
It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.
It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.
It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.
It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any *other* machine.
It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.
It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.
Every machine *warranted*.
☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.
Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting.

In endless variety. Send 15 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.
Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

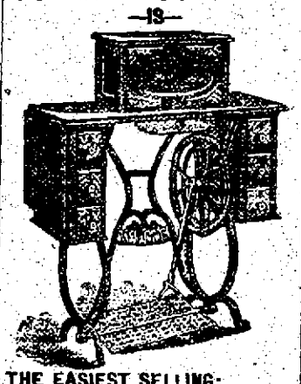
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

WE DO

Printing at Lowest Rates

The White

IS



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.
IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.
IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.
ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.
ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

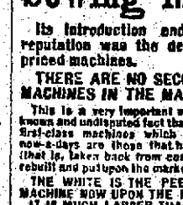
AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

WARANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,	Cattle Leaders,	Grindstones,	Pumps,
Axes,	Chains of all kinds,	Gun Nipples,	Plows,
Augers,	Chalk Lines,	Hammers,	Rakes,
Auger Bits,	Chalk,	Hand Vises,	Razors,
Awls,	Crayons,	Handles of all kinds,	Rivets,
Axle Clips,	Chisels of all kinds,	Hasps and Staples,	Ropes,
Axle Grease,	Clamps,	Hatchets,	Rules,
Apple Parers,	Cleavers,	Hay Knives,	Safety Fuse,
Barndoor Hinges,	Clothes Lines,	Hinges of all kinds,	Sandpaper,
Barndoor Rails,	Clothes Wringers,	Hoes,	Saucepans,
Barndoor Rollers,	Coal Hods,	Hooks of all kinds,	Saws of all kinds,
Base Knobs,	Coffee Mills,	Horse Pokes,	Scissors,
Bath Brick,	Corn Cutters,	Horse Rakes,	Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Bed Castors,	Corn Poppers,	Horse Hoes,	Screwdrivers,
Bell Cords,	Crowbars,	Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,	Screws,
Beef Pounders,	Currycombs,	Kettles,	Scythes,
Bells,	Curtain Pins,	Keys,	Sheep Shears,
Bench Hooks,	Cutlery,	Knives,	Shot,
Bench Screws,	Dippers,	Lamps,	Shovels,
Bevels,	Dividers,	Lanterns,	Sieves,
Bits,	Dog Collars,	Levels,	Spades,
Blacking,	Draw Shaves,	Locks,	Spoons,
Blind Butts,	Egg Beaters,	Mallets,	Squares,
Blind Staples,	Expansive Bits,	Match Safes,	Stoves,
Bolts of all kinds,	Faucets,	Measuring Tapes,	Tacks,
Bootjacks,	Feltoe Plates,	Meat Cutters,	Tea Kettles,
Borax,	Files,	Molasses Gates,	Tobacco Boxes,
Boring Machines,	Floating Machines,	Mop Sticks,	Toe Calks,
Brushes,	Forks of all kinds,	Mouse Traps,	Tongs,
Buckets,	Fraisers,	Mowing Machines,	Trowels,
Bull Rings,	Fry Pans,	Nails,	Tinware of all kinds,
Butts of all kinds,	Gate Hinges,	Oils,	Vises,
Candle-sticks,	Gauges,	Oilers,	Varnish,
Cake Turners,	Gimlets,	Oil Stones,	Wad Cutters,
Calipers,	Glazier's Point,	Picks,	Washers,
Caps, Percussion,	Glue,	Picture Nails,	Whiffletree Hooks,
Carpet Stretchers,	Glue Pots,	Planes,	White Lead,
Cartridges,	Grain Sickles,	Pulleys,	Wrenches, Monkey,
Castors,	Gridirons,		Wheelbarrows, etc.
Catches,	Gunpowder,		

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

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Fresh Meats

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DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

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CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

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Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street,

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ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

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JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

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GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

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This Stock comprises a full line of

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We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer to all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS

& CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

W. T. CALLER,

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DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST. - - SMETHPORT, PA